FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD121132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Milos Vejvoda, leader of the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke at the Geneva conference on disarmament. He expressed concern about the fact that science and technology can be misused in order to violate important disarmament agreements, above all the 1972 treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems. This primarily concerns the development of space weapons in the United States, which is causing anxiety among the world public. Even now it has an unfavorable influence on international relations, above all, between the United States and the USSR. This is clearly reflected in the Soviet-American talks in Geneva where no progress is being made because of the U.S. stance.

The Czechoslovak delegate stressed that an agreement is possible only if all spheres are included in it: strategic arms, medium-range missiles, and space weapons. Unlike the United States' position, the USSR offers broad possibilities for the achievement of such an agreement.

Milos Vejvoda then said that the United States is urgently preparing an improved defense system and at the same time is perfecting its offensive potential. It is looking for new ways to create the means for achieving superiority and for blackmail.

He also stressed that the consequences of implementing a "star wars" program would be immense for all of mankind. Further disarmament talks would also be threatened and the danger of a nuclear war would be greater.

As several politicans and experts note, a further vertical spread of nuclear arms will certainly take place and this will have unfortunate consequences for one of the few successful postwar disarmament agreements: the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear arms. This will also be reflected in the economic sphere and will be felt by the whole world, above all the developing countries.

In conclusion, Milos Vejvoda stressed that the CSSR fully supports all the efforts for exclusively peaceful use of outer space.

AGCA CROSS-EXAMINED AT ROME TRIAL 15 JULY

AU152018 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Rome, July 15 (BTA correspondent) -- Only when cornered by indisputable facts, corroborated objectively and without his help, Agca would let out a confession or two. And only after the long-drawn game of nerves and in his ardour to leave no loose end, from time to time he would involuntarily give away a confirmation of some important point of the pre-shooting backstage actions. The most memorable development in today's hearing was an episode of an extraordinarily mysterious but, as a matter of fact, strikingly straightforward test.

The prosecutor asked why Agca, who would always pretend that he had long covered up for his accomplices as a self-sacrifice gesture, had put down the name of Sedat Sirri Kadem already on May 15, 1981 (i.e. long before he "repented" and started "cooperating" with the investigators - corr. note).

The presiding judge repeated the question and provided an explanation of his own: "I can tell you why. Your message contains a signal to somebody outside. That is what we think...."

Court President Santiapichi went on to say, "A couple of days ago you said, 'I was told that no backstage things would be sought'. Who told you this? Which things are backstage -- your friends?"

After considerable hesitation, Agca said, "when I spoke to two members of the secret services...they told me I could tell about the weapon, the (false -- corr. note) passport. They wanted to know who had masterminded the attack."

Court president: "What did they ask?"

Agca: "Well, there was something at hand, you know...I had been to Bulgaria. I had broken away from prison. Logically, this meant I must have had somebody to patronize me...."

When the presiding judge pressed for an explanation about his other accomplices' coming to Munich, Agca answered: "I have already told everything. I said I was the only one to blame...." At this point, one of Antonov's defence lawyers, Adolfo Larussa, intervened with a question. "What does Agca mean by saying he was the only one to blame?"

The presiding judge relayed the question and elaborated it: "The lawyer would like to know whether you retract your allegation about the Bulgarians' involvement?"

Agca (confused): "I said that nobody has tutored me...."

Although Court President Severino Santiapichi had exposed him as sending signals to the outside world through his statements, Agca once again improvised a tirade which cannot be interpreted otherwise than as another desperate call for help. He said, without any link to the questions he was asked, but also without the original maniacal affectation, which characterised his original exhortations: "I was planning to strike a blow at Christendom. They convicted me for having spilled blood. I am Muslim, but I am also Jesus Christ. Some people cannot understand this.... Hundreds of thousands innocent people will perish, because the Vatican, Navy, the White House and the U.N., do not heed my voice. I told the same thing to his holiness the pope."

Most of today's hearing was devoted to a detailed yet all in all abortive attempt to throw light on the questions about the purchase of the assailant's weapon ("It turns out it was not supplied from Bulgaria, as you have contended," recalled the court president), about the meeting up of the Turkish accomplices in Milan, about their arrival in Rome, etc. Agca failed to say why it was necessary for three of his co-conspirators: Yomer Ay, Sedat Sirri Kadem and Oral Celik, to go first to Munich and from there to proceed to Milan, while the fourth one, Bagci, should have arrived straight from Switzerland and have brought him the gun.

Other questions that remained answerless were why he had contacted the Italian national Sergio Paparelli, a waiter in Switzerland, and why he had asked him to procure a weapon for him and to find him a safe hideout where he could stay for some time without a passport, why he wanted to leave for West Germany in April 1981 before the attack, and whom he was going to meet there. (Had he applied for a visa at the F.R.C. Consulate?)

Following the logica of events, the prosecutor noted that at least when he had met in Milan and in Rome with Paparelli and asked him to find a weapon for him, Agca obviously had not met with Bulgarians at that time and had been looking for a gun by himself. The presiding judge and the prosecutor were befittingly ironical in their wonderment about the allegation that the Bulgarian Ayvazov had to book, in Italian, a room for Agca at the hotel "YMCA" and at the "Isa" boarding house, when the latter had travelled all over so many countries and had managed to get along by himself even without speaking the respective languages.

The prosecutor laid emphasis on Agca's method of concocting accusations: "At the beginning, you have told the investigators that you booked your hotel accommodations by yourself. When you learnt, however, that somebody has called up speaking in Italian, you reversed yourself and contended that it was Sotir Kolev (Ayvazov) who phoned." The Turkish assailant was left quite speechless when he was asked to explain why he, the most wanted terrorist, would have put up at a hotel, while his Turkish comrades, whom nobody knew, would have gone to a private home.

Agca: "Oh, I'm fed up with your harping on one and the same question.... I am entitled to your confidence."

Why did he leave his passport at his hotel? Why did he take in his pocket the appeal letter explaining the reasons for his shooting the pope? "The logical inference is that you were meant to be caught," indicated the president.

Agca, unnerved, said: "I can tell you only this -- I am not in a position to provide explanation for all questions...."

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR CUBA, NICARAGUA 15 JULY

AU151132 Sofia BTA in English 1048 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA) -- Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgaro-Cuban Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, departed today on a visit to Cuba and Nicaragua. He will attend the regular session of the commission in Cuba and in Nicaragua he will take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinista revolution.

2D ROUND OF GENEVA TALKS NO CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM

LD152307 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the complex of nuclear and space weapons will finish tomorrow. Jozef Knizat, an editor, has this to say on the subject:

The second round has neither produced progress nor has it been a cause for optimism. American propaganda, which is spreading shabby pseudoreports that the USSR has allegedly agreed to a research program connected with military space technology, has been trying to generate such optimism. This has truly been a mere work of fiction by the American press, which wanted to create a semblance of what the United States has been doing its utmost to block -- a positive shift at the Geneva talks.

The Soviet stand on this question is on the whole clear and categorical. It is necessary to proceed in accordance with the Geneva accord and tackle the issue of disarmament comprehensively, and, above all, to avert the militarization of space. In other words, the militarization of space must be nipped in the bud. However, the so-called research program not only foreshadows directly the existence of such a "bud," but practically creates conditions for its development in the military sphere. A test of components of a laser gun, the doubling of the sum for research work on offensive space systems in 1986, and the fact that as many as 800 companies are working in the United States on the militarization of space provide a clear and complete background to the destructive line taken by the United States in Geneva.

This line is to be given an even broader base. This was demonstrated in the recent West Europe tour by United States Vice President George Bush, a tour that foreshadowed a new, dangerous quality also in this area. The fact is that the American Administration no longer seeks the agreement of West European governments for its "star wars" program but is instead orienting itself directly toward companies that manufacture high level military technology.

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's current talks in Paris, too, are significant from the viewpoint of the American strategy. As it known, Japan was the first country to voice her support for the American plans for the militarization of space. Now, Nakasone has voiced agreement with his country's share in the military aspects of the French Eureka program. Japanese technology and the simultaneous agreement with the "star wars" project and Eureka can create a dangerous bridge between both programs, and the intention of the American Government is precisely such.

This is not, however, the objective of the Geneva talks as formulated in the Soviet-American accord. The USSR must not only carefully monitor such realities but must also take practical considerations in the military-political area. In other words, unless the American attitude in Geneva is altered, the Soviet side will be compelled to reexamine its positions on this forum. The fact is that the USSR will logically not permit the Geneva disarmament talks to become a tool of a dangerous galvanization of American arms programs.

SLOVAK POWER INDUSTRY TACKLING PLANNING PROBLEMS

LD151413 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] At the moment, our energy producers are mainly discussing preparations for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Viliam Racek reports on the way the Slovak power industry enterprises are tackling this issue.

[Racelk] By employing expressions used in the power energy industry, I could say metaphorically that the time for heated discussions and cool heads has arrived. There is a lot to talk about in our power industry in connection with the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The problem was that during preparation of the plan, input demands were higher; this was contrary to the directive of the 5-year plan. Such an attitude would mean lowering the growth of national income. Therefore, in this period the power industry workers are tackling the process of elaborating the plan more thoughtfully. And this is important because the power industry output is a base of our primary production sphere. It would therefore be harmful if it was a power industry, which gives rise to higher demands. What would then become of those who need electrical energy and heat for their tasks.

The Slovak power energy workers decided to embark on the most demanding path. They dropped their original concept and changed from extensive to intensive requirements. According to the information given to this program by engineer (Jan Kysucky), director of the Planning Department of the general management of Slovak Power Energy Enterprises, each part of the plan will evaluate the contribution of the development of science and technology and its linkage with the production plan, standard consumption, improved fuel consumption, maintenance, and capital investments. Solving the problem of weighing coal being delivered to the power station is one specific example that has not been tackled until recently. Gross weighing, estimates, and the allowed percentage of loss does not guarantee the credibility of information on the actual standard consumption. At the same time, it is envisaged that at the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan the thermal power stations will achieve a standard fuel consumption for the electric power production of 10.69 gigajoule per mWh, which, compared to the current year, represents a 2.75 percent drop. Therefore, the issue of how to hand over work that is based on accurate data remains. Workers from the Slovak power energy enterprises and coal and lignite mines put their heads together and prepared a new method of coal grading and coal weighing, which, already, will be used during the next 3 years. From the point of view of the 5-year plan preparation, this step may seem to be a detail, but it confirms the attitude of power industry workers toward the key role that was emphasized by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, and also the fact that the conclusions of the 8th, 10th, and 11th CPCZ Central Committee sessions must be more decisively reflected in responsible elaboration of the forthcoming 5-year plan. The drafting of plans must not be based upon cunningness, as we often witness, but must represent ways for continuously discovering how to master more demanding tasks, how to more fully utilize all available resources. The Slovak power industry workers have discovered these ways.

PRC INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY, GENEVA TALKS VIEWED

DW160839 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Guenter Leuschner weekly international review]

[Text] A particularly gladdening recent event is the development of relations between the PRC and other socialist countries. This development has been demonstrated twice recently. I am referring to the visit of Comrade Schuerer, the chairman of our Planning Commission to Beijing and the visit of Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, to Moscow.

On both occasions major economic agreements were signed that will considerably extend trade in the coming years. We actually informed you in the news about the documents concerning the GDR and the PRC.

As important as the development of trade and economic relations is in itself and as beneficial as it is for both sides, the significance of these relations naturally reaches beyond the purely economic aspect.

The previously disturbed relationship did not actually benefit anyone, at least no socialist country, however, it may be a different story for imperialism.

Thus, the gradual removal of these disturbances is serving socialism as a whole and, as was stated at the reception of the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party for Gerhard Schuerer, at the same time it has a stabilizing effect on the world situation.

Even if there are still different views in assessing one or the other issue, the fields of unanimity are becoming more and more comprehensive.

Thus it was stressed at Gerhard Schuerer's reception by the two interlocutors that world-wide efforts must be intensified in order to prevent a nuclear inferno, stop the arms race on earth, not allow it at all in space, and initiate a change for the better.

Considering the weight and influence of the PRC in the international arena, its active action in this spirit will not fail to have its consequences.

Thus, it can only be hoped that this process will be as clear-cut as possible so that it will help serve peace.

Peace would also be served, to be sure, if an idea presently being advocated by more than 100 peace groups and church organizations in East and West would materialize. It is known that in a few days from now, on 8 August, the 40th anniversary of the day when the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima will be observed. It is proposed that as of 6 August the USSR and the United States should ban all nuclear-arms tests. [passage indistinct]

First, such a step would be easy to make. It does not require any protracted negotiations because such an attitude is easy to control. Any of the still tolerated subterranean arms tests are registered exactly by various seismic stations, and these stations are in a position to differentiate precisely between an earthquake and such a nuclear explosion. This, of course, would also allow the detection of any violations of a test ban [words indistinct]. However, the renunciation of future nuclear tests in the long run means, above all, renunciation of a qualitative further development of nuclear weapons, which is impossible without tests. This would gradually put an end to the arms race.

Thus, the Washington Center for Defense Information is right in its view that such a test stop is at present the most important arms control measure that can be achieved as soon as possible. [Passage indistinct]

The Soviet paper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA wrote of the need for this meeting to be prepared thoroughly so that effective results will be achieved and the remaining months will be used for the solution of concrete issues and, if possible, even for achieving corresponding agreements. In other words, activity for this meeting will not wait until 20 or 21 November but will begin in the months preceding this date, during the preparations (?for the meeting). In this respect one is almost bound to recall the proposal on a nuclear test ban -- a proposal that is so easy to implement. One hardly can imagine any better date than 6 August.

As always happens in such cases, there are decent and indecent recommendations for the forthcoming meeting in the fall. I would include in the first category what the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT published last week under the headline "Pleading for Detente." DIE ZEIT demanded that the United States turn away from what the paper calls the hysterical militarization of its foreign policy, and the paper proposed a freeze of armaments and the nonuse of force between the two big powers so a minimum of trust can be created this way. The Americans should have learned, the paper says, that they cannot impose their will or world outlook on other peoples. They did not succeed in imposing their will in Vietnam; even less can they hope to put pressure on the Russians. Well, who wants to contradict this.

Let me give you another example of how the coming months can be utilized. A U.S. senator and a representative recently moved a resolution in their respective chambers demanding a change in the U.S. negotiating position at the Geneva talks. They believe that the existing position is a formula of failure and paralysis in the negotiations. However, this harsh opinion is no exaggeration. The concern expressed by the two U.S. politicians is felt everywhere. (?Possibly) this is one of the reasons U.S. propaganda increasingly resorts to tricks to create confusion.

For example, the rumor was spread last week that the USSR had allegedly adopted a more yielding stance concerning its unconditional ban on space weapons, and that it no longer rejects research. The denial from Moscow followed suit, and it could not have been otherwise. [Passage indistinct] Senator Hart is right, and because the USSR wants to avoid this consequence under any circumstances, there is no reason for the USSR to change its negotiating position.

MAMULA-LED SFRY MILITARY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

Received by Hoffmann

LD151111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1037 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jul (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, today received an SFRY military delegation. The delegation is headed by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for national defense. The SFRY delegation was welcomed on the same day with a military ceremony at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport and will visit units of the National People's Army during its stay in the GDR.

The warm meeting in the Defense Ministry focused on current problems in the military-political situation.

Army General Hoffmann reported on the efforts of the members of the National People's Army in political and battle training. In view of the exacerbated international situation caused by the most aggressive imperialist forces, they will now indeed do everything necessary to preserve peace at the side of their brothers-in-arms in the Soviet Army and the other allied armed forces. Fleet Admiral Mamula expressed gratitude for the warm reception in the GDR. He is convinced that fruitful results will emanate from the forthcoming meetings and talks to further deepen friendship and cooperation between both parties, states, and armies.

Meets With Krenz

LD151838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jul (ADN) -- On 15 July Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a military delegation from the SFRY lead by Admiral Branko Mamula, LCY Central Committee member and federal secretary for national defense. Admiral Mamula conveyed cordial greetings from Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Presidium and Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, which Egon Krenz cordially reciprocated on Erich Honecker's behalf.

An exchange of views on bilateral and international issues took place at the meeting in the Central Committee building. There was agreement that ensuring a lasting peace, banishing the danger of nuclear war, taking effective steps against the arms race on earth and it extension to space, and a return to detente are key issues at this time for the peaceful future of mankind.

Both sides paid tribute to the high level of GDR-SFRY relations and expressed their certainty that they will continue to develop dynamically.

Egon Krenz briefed the SFRY defense secretary on the many initiatives undertaken in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. The working people and members of the National People's Army are guided by the knowledge that their performance to strengthen socialism makes peace more secure. The USSR's constructive proposals for restoring the international situation are a great encouragement to the world's peace forces.

Admiral Branko Mamula said that socialist, nonaligned Yugoslavia will continue to make its contribution to international detente, averting the danger of war and consolidating international cooperation on the basis of equality.

On the same day the delegation under Admiral Branko Mamula honored the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin. They laid a wreath at the monument in Unter den Linden and observed a period of silence in front of the eternal flame.

PPF NATIONAL COUNCIL REVIEWS RECENT ELECTIONS

LD121519 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Our first report comes from the parliament building where the meeting of the National Council of the PPF has just ended. Andras Fayer reports:

After the opening speech by Gyula Kallai, chairman of the PPF, the National Council stood in silence for 1 minute to pay respect to Mrs Mihaly Karolyi, a former member who died recently.

After acceptance of the agenda, the meeting began with an appraisal of election experiences. Dr Bela Molnar, secretary of the PPF National Council, listed statements and figures that have not been published until now. Thus, the elections to the National Assembly and to local councils can be seen as a political success and a significant step on the road of developing socialist democracy. He said the new electoral law proved to be suitable for implementing the political interest attached to the law and that the elections proceeded within the framework of the law.

But he also recalled a warning sign: Very few young people took part in the nomination meetings and there was more widespread hostility toward the so-called spontaneous nominations and suggestions by residents than was desirable. These nominees had been received in an excessively worried and distrustful manner, and often the participants tried to disarm these nominees in an irritating way.

A total of 2,000 complaints were lodged during the elections, but only 6 of these were found to be well-founded and were thus examined by the courts.

In connection with the organization and conducting of the nomination meetings for candidate deputies, 45 complaints were lodged -- 25 in the case of council nomination meegins. Of the former, 10 cases were found to be justified, and of the latter, 2 cases were found to be justified; in these 12 cases the nomination meetings were repeated. Bela Molnar went on to list the details of legal regulations and executive procedures awaiting modification.

In this connection, Istvan Sarlos, party Politburo member, said in his address that he considered the list to be frightening, and that although the list will have to be remembered, the work will have to start not on the basis of that but on the basis of positive experiences. He added that preparations will have to begin now for the elections due in 5 years' time.

Istvan Sarlos recalled that the introduction of new ideas is always accompanied by problems and the new procedures can only be considered final when they are not only used by the people but also understood by them.

It is beyond debate that socialist democracy has broadened as a result of the new electoral method. But democracy must not be confused with licentiousness. Democracy demands order, discipline, and organization. Istvan Sarlos called attention to the fact that the word "new" means that what has been so up to now has now become obsolete, but it does not mean that the old has always been out of date. As he said, even this present electoral law will become out of date one day.

The National Council accepted the report dealing with the experiences of the elections and designated the tasks ahead. After this, at the recommendation of Imre Pozsgay, the council decided to convene the Eighth PPF Congress for 13-15 December, 1985.

REAGAN'S HEALTH, PROSPECTS FOR RECOVERY VIEWED

LD160829 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The tumor removed from the American President was cancerous. Our special correspondent, Gyoergy Bolgar, reports from New York:

According to reports, the cancer had not spread further, it had not attacked other organs -- at least this is what was announced by the President's doctors at a press conference held in the hospital. The briefing, at which the result of the biopsy was announced, was held 5 hours later than planned, however the biopsy results and suppositions were outlined in great detail. The custom and practice in the United States is that the diagnosis of the grave illness and the patient's prospects are revealed to the patient. However, in this case, apart from the President, the details were made known to the general public, the prognosis being that Reagan has a somewhat greater than 50 percent chance that the cancer will not reappear.

The doctors stressed emphatically several times that after his recovery, the President can do the same work as before and he will not need treatment, only regular checks. At the moment, the President is, naturally, remaining in the hospital. In fact, according to the White House spokesman, only in 6-8 weeks' time can he return to his previous work schedule.

In the evening, for example, his wife took his place at a White House reception. In politics, the White House chief of staff, Donald Regan, is in charge of daily management. Vice President Bush conducted a long discussion with the chief of staff, and then the vice presidential office also announced that Donald Regan is managing affairs.

STOCKMAN RESIGNATION TIED TO BUDGET DEFICITS

LD121627 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 12 Jul 85

[From "International Newsroom" program]

[Text] The American budget director, Mr. David Stockman, has resigned from his post. His resignation, effective from August 1st, was announced by the White House, and no successor was named. For "International Newsroom" Istvan Kollar reports:

Budget Director David Stockman has long been a consistent advocate of a balanced budget and it must have been extraordinarily difficult to operate in an administration that, while it was pledged to balance the budget, has consistently failed to do so. Indeed, under this administration, the budget deficit has doubled. It will come close to 200 billion dollars this year. Not that it could be otherwise. The Reagan administration has embarked on the biggest and most expensive arms development program of all times. And not even a country as affluent as the United States can afford it without serious economic consequences. Director Stockman has frequently been in trouble with the administration for public criticism of that policy. Stockman has argued that the huge budget deficit may slow down the growth rate and accelerate inflation again.

One might aruge that this was an American internal affair; however, one should not forget about the impact American finances have on international finances. A financially destabilized American economy may also destabilize the world economy, not to speak of the political concern caused by the underlying excessive arms development threatening international stability at large. All this combines constitutes the background to the announced resignation of budget director David Stockman.

PARIS CLUB AGREES TO RESTRUCTURE FOREIGN DEBTS

West Sees Economic Progress

LD151751 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] In Paris, the deadline for Poland's repayment of guaranteed credits [word indistinct] governments of some Western countries has been postponed for 11 years. We are going over to the French capital:

Here is Andrzej Bilik speaking from Paris. Following lengthy and difficult negotiations, an agreement was signed in Paris between Poland and representatives of the so-called Paris Club, which consists of 17 Western countries to which our country is in debt. They include: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Canada, Japan, Italy, Holland, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the FRG, Great Britain and the United States. According to the signed document, the governments of the above-mentioned 17 countries will restructure Polish debts, guaranteed by (?the states) for the 1982-1984 period. The repayments will begin in 1991. The Polish delegation was headed by Zbigniew Karcz, director of the Ministry of Finance's Foreign Department. Stanislaw Nieckarz, minister of finance, was present at the signing of the agreement.

For a first comment following the signing of the protocol, one can say that the agreement proves, above all, that the creditors of our country appreciated the progress made in (?continuing) normalization of our Polish economy. The agreement creates, at the same time, conditions for beginning full and normal economic and financial cooperation in the future with practically all the partners.

And finally, certain absolute necessities arise for our economy: The debt will have to be repayed later, one way or another. More than ever before, exports are becoming essential to the Polish economy and our country.

Exports Must Increase

LD160816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Paris between the Polish financial and economic delegations and representatives of the governments of the 17 Western states to whom Poland is in debt. Andrzej Borkowski reporting:

Without an increase in exports, there will be no increase in imports or production. This interdependence is getting through to us to an increasing extent. But there is yet another aspect to our moves to get greater hard currency income from exports. I am thinking about our debts. As we know, we reached agreement earlier with the private banks. Payments were rescheduled and spread out over a period favorable to us. On the other hand, the agreement signed yesterday with the Paris Club, which has 17 capitalist states as members, concerned the so-called credits guaranteed by the governments of those states, and also means the rescheduling of payments on this part of our debt. Without going into detail, we begin paying it off in 5 years' time and we complete payment in 1997. Of course, the impression must not be given that in this way the debt problem has disappeared. The debt must be paid off at some time, after all, and besides, rescheduling payments is also costly because the interest increases. But there was no other way, without lowering Poland's living standards further. We just do not have enough foreign currency at present. Export production for this reason takes on great significance in the coming 5-year period. It must increase decisively, until we begin paying off the credits that we rescheduled yesterday.

SOCIAL COSTS OF INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY VIEWED

LD151515 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 15 (PAP) -- According to the Supreme Board of Inspection (NIK) analyses, the positive trend which appeared in Polish industry last year -- production increased by 5.3 percent, while employment fell by 0.6 percent -- had its cost.

It was achieved to a large degree owing to over-time on weekdays (a 16.4-percent increase), and working on free Saturdays.

The decrease in employment resulted mainly from the limited possibilities of recruitment caused by shortage of manpower, not from improved management of the existing labour resources.

The relatively low efficiency of application of economic mechanisms designed to force upon enterprises a rationalization of employment is evidenced by, among other things, very high demand for new workers on the part of industry.

According to the Main Statistical Office (GUS) data, the share of the unproductive time (excluding child care leaves) in overall nominal working hours was 10.4 percent in 1983, and 10.6 percent last year.

Sick leaves occupied the top place in this balance-sheet -- some 67.5 percent of the total unproductive time. Inspectors ascertained that industrial enterprises did not, as a rule, analyse the causes of absence on account of sickness leaves nor did they take any steps to cut this absence.

SEJM PRESIDIUM SETS AGENDA FOR 24, 25 JULY

LD151856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 69th sitting of the Sejm on 24 and 25 July. The agenda lists reports by the commissions for the economic plan, budget, and finance; for social policy; for health and physical culture; for education and upbringing; for science and technological progress; and for legislative work. The last item on the proceedings' agenda will be deputies' written and oral questions.

'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA' SEEN AMONG GDANSK ACADEMICS

LD151431 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] (No dateline as received) -- PZPR voivodship committee plenums devoted to implementation of the 19th Central Committee Plenum on the intelligentisia are being held in many voivodships. At the plenum in Gdansk on Saturday, while paying tribute to the achievements of the working intelligentsia of the tricity, weaknesses and negative phenomena in this sphere were pointed out at the same time. This applies in particular to the academic milieu and college organizations, and there in turn to Gdansk University. The influence of political opponents, which causes disruption and ideopolitical confusion among a part of the academic cadres and the students, is being noted.

A resolution was passed defining the work program of the Gdansk party organization.

MINISTER ON MARITIME ECONOMY'S PROGRESS, SETBACKS

PM151001 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 22-23 Jun 85 p 3

[Interview with Minister Dr Jerzy Korzonek, head of the Office of Maritime Economy, by TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA correspondent Zenon Gralak; date, place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] The last week of June is the time of an annual celebration for Polish seamen, longshoremen, fishermen, and shipyard workers: These are the "Days of the Sea." This year the celebrations will be especially festive, for they are taking place in the year of the 40th anniversary of the restoration of our wide access to the Baltic, that is, of Poland's return to its old Piast territories stretching from the Vistula lagoon to the Odra estuary. As with every other jubilee, the present one -- celebrating 40 years of Polish administration of the 500 km seacoast -- prompts us to reflect on the road we have traveled, on the achievements of the past period, and on the mistakes that inevitably occur, especially since -- as we all know -- that road has been neither easy nor straight. The following interview was given by the head of the Office of Maritime Economy, Minister Dr Jerzy Korzonek, to the TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA coastal affairs correspondent.

Gralak: What is our maritime potential today?

Korzonek: I am convinced that even the harshest critics of our reality -- and there is no shortage of them -- will be impressed by the basic data on the size, scope, and tonnage of our cargo fleet and the cargo carried by it, and also by the data on cargo handling in port, deep-sea fishing, and the work of shipbuilding and repair yards. Our activity in all these fields classifies us as a country with a developed maritime economy.

It is, after all, common knowledge that each year our shipyards make several dozen ships with a total deadweight of half a million metric tons. It is perhaps not the best form to harp on it, but on an occasion like the jubilee "Days of the Sea" it has to be said again that we did not build any seagoing vessels before the war. Today dozens of them are being built and sold to a dozen or so countries all over the world, where they enjoy an excellent reputation. At the same time we repair several hundred seagoing vessels every year for ourselves and for many foreign shipowners. This has now grown into a whole, major industry.

Concerning fishing, it would again be in order to compare figures. Except what comparison can be made between the 12,000 metric tons of fish we caught in 1938 and the 700,000 metric tons in 1984? Then we fished in the Baltic coastal waters; now we fish the Atlantic reaching as far as the Antarctic and Pacific, including even the distant shores of Alaska. Then we used rowboats; now we have trawlers, factory ships, freezer ships, and massive mother-ships. The same is true of our merchant fleet. Few people realize that today a single Polish tanker, the Czantoria, boats a higher deadweight capacity at 146,000 DWT than our whole fleet in 1945. Today our cargo fleet totals more than 4 million DWT, and in 1984 it carried more than 35 million metric tons of cargo.

With their cargo-handling figures going up regularly now from one year to the next, Polish ports have reached the turnover of 55 million metric tons. Last year our ferries and other ships, with the Stefan batory in the lead, carried more than 300,000 passengers...

Gralak: You have been quoting figures, and these represent quantitative values. Perhaps you can tell us something about the qualitative effect, that is, the significance of Poland's maritime economy for the country's overall economic standing?

Korzonek: To put it in the simplist terms, I can say that our maritime economy as a whole supplies the state budget with considerable sums of money. Last year we closed the accounts with a credit balance of Z17.5 billion. Let me remind you that as recently as 2 years earlier we still had a negative balance of payments. In 1983 our credit balance amounted to Z4.9 billion, and thus the increase over one year was 3.5 times. These figures speak for themselves. I can also add that our merchant fleet alone affects the country's balance of payments to a very considerable degree. If it were not for our own cargo-carrying services, Poland's foreign trade would have to pay $700 million for the transportation of its cargoes -- and pay with ready cash, since there is no credit in the freighting markets. Thanks to our own merchant fleet we do not have to spend those amounts. We do even better, because we bring in up to $400 million a year in clear, hard currency reserves. I am referring only to our merchant fleet. Further hard currency income is, of course, supplied by our ship-building and repair yards as well as other sectors of our maritime economy.

However, the figures do not paint the whole picture. Our maritime economy is simply a vital element of our whole national economy, in fact, it is essential to the life of our whole nation. Can anyone imagine exporting Silesian coal overseas -- and we dispatch more than 26 million metric tons there each year -- without the Polnocny port in Gdansk, without the cargo-handling facilities in Szczecin and Swinoujscie, or without the Polish ships to carry that coal? The same applies to all our cargoes.

Finally, can anyone imagine our dining tables without sea fish? It is true that we have cause to complain because there is still not enough fish available. But we ought to realize why this is so, despite the fact that we net such large catches. For many years now we have been running short of animal protein, mostly in the form of beef and pork. Hence the popularity of the substitute, that is, fish. The importance of fish in our diet can be demonstrated by the fact that the 250,000 metric tons of fish products that found their way to the market last year constituted 13 percent of the total supply of animal protein, equalling the total combined output of cattle for slaughter and hog meat from three voivodships. It can be said by way of illustration that that is the area by which our deep-sea fishermen increase in a year the land given over to livestock production. How would our market look without it?

In a nutshell, Poland cannot exist without its maritime economy, and vice versa. The political and social significance of our presence on the Baltic has, in any case, been patently obvious for the past 40 years. Its economic significance ought to be equally obvious, manifesting itself in our constant striving to make the best possible use of the economic advantages offered to us 40 years ago by our victorious return to the 500 km stretch of the Baltic coast.

Gralak: May we, then, ask whether, as the minister responsible for the Office of Maritime Economy, you are satisfied with the progress we have made? Could we have done better?

Korzonek: Obviously an occasion like this 40th anniversary forces us to ask ourselves whether we have not wasted those 4 decades as regards the maritime operations front. Certainly not..., and the facts cited above are evidence of that. Without a doubt, however, many problems could have been solved in a better way. It was, for example, disadvantageous many years ago to allow a series of tensions and discrepancies to develop within our maritime economy, and also between it and other, land-bound sectors of the national economy -- for instance, the disparity between the cargo-handling capacity of our seaports and the capacity of land transportation facilities that serve them. All our ports have reason to be unhappy with these services. There is also a marked disparity between the condition of our merchant fleet and the obsolete technical facilities of our ports, where in the past investment was sluggish.

We should also mention here the disproportion between our fleet's repair needs and the capacity of marine repair yards, and, finally, the notorious and repeatedly criticized disproportion between the catch capacity of our fishing industry and the processing capacity of the fish processing industry, which has on occasion led to a waste of valuable and much sought-after fish meat.

All these shortcomings, which were most obvious during the late seventies, lower the efficiency of the maritime economy and its share in the national economy and reduce its positive effect on the state's balance of payments.

Gralak: There is, then, still a lot to be done?

Korzonek: Yes. We have very many problems, and in these past few years we have begun to resolve them. This was given an external, concrete expression in the Sejm "Resolution on the State's Maritime Policy," passed last year. It was the first document of such great significance in our maritime history. It was formulated in answer to our earlier negative experience, and it aims at eliminating the distortions I mentioned earlier. Let me remind you that that policy was formed in the course of debates before and during the Ninth PZPR Congress, at the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in the Sejm forum, and as a result of the work of many departments, institutions, social organizations, and so forth. The fundamental premise of that policy is optimal utilization of the full potential offered by our country's seaboard location and the ability to capitalize on opportunities for developing all forms of maritime economy.

In view of our country's economic situation and the condition of our maritime economy that I described earlier, it must be stated that the next few years will be a time of intensive quantitative development of our maritime economy, but also -- first and foremost -- a time of qualitative changes, of maintaining the extent of our maritime economy's present potential through improved organization and modernization. Our fleet, our ports, our fishing economy, and our shipyards must simply work more efficiencly.

Gralak: On the occasion of the "Days of the Sea" we wish you, on behalf of TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA readers, full realization of your goals for the benefit of us all.

ORZECHOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON NINTH CONGRESS

LD151412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0607 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Interview with Professor Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and rector of the academy of social sciences, by (Danuta Dykowska); place and date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Dykowska] It is the will of the party that we have assembled as delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. This is the congress awaited by the party and Poland, which nothing and no one can now prevent Those are words from the Central Committee report for that congress. Let us recall that it met from 14-20 July, 1981, a historic date, and it was, I think a historic congress too.

The congress was historic for several reasons: It met in the difficult internal situation in which our country found itself and it was supposed to answer two -- as I see it -- general, very serious, very important questions: What should the party's policy be, to be in line with society's expectations? And I think that the second enormous, very important question was: How should our country develop further? I think, Comrade Professor, that the congress supplied answers to those two questions.

[Orzechowski] This is true, it did supply answers, and we refer back to the congress answers; that is to say, a great number of party activities since the congress resulted from and were initiated at the congress. What's more, the congress shaped certain goals and certain directions of development that are also a premise for thought about the distant future. In brief, they are the basis for work on the draft of our party's long-term program. The congress met in what I would call absolutely dramatic circumstances; there has probably been no other congress held in the country under equally dramatic circumstances. The fundamental question was: Why did it happen like this? What were the sources, the deeper causes of the crisis that Poland and the party found themselves in? The answer, extensive and developed, concerning the sources of the crisis is, I think, the lasting element in the heritage of the ninth congress. Later, the so-called report by the Kubiak Commission was born out of those congress statements.

There is one very important thing in that answer: The source of the crisis was not an excess of socialism, but an insufficient degree of socialism; that the worker protest in August 1980 was aiming, in its attitude and its main direction, to repair socialism, and it was not directed against socialism. What was directed against socialism, against the system, against the party was introduced into that worker protest from outside. The slogan "Socialism yes, distortions no," which was the main slogan of the August worker protest, also became, in fact, the main slogan of the ninth congress.

So, if the congress made a profound analysis of why it happened and what caused the crisis, it had to say what must be done, first to overcome the crisis, and second, to prevent a recurrence. There are several layers, I would say, in that answer. The first is that there must be a return to the essence of socialism in Poland, a return to sources. Socialism must be created in accord with its essence as a system of social justice. This chief content of socialism, social justice, was dominant at the congress and afterwards in party activity. There must be a return to the sources, to the essence of socialism, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that we are building socialism under the specific, unique, historic national conditions of Poland in a country with its experiences, with its traditions.

The second layer, so to speak, of the congress deliberations concerned the guarantees safeguarding us from future crises, that is, the creation of a number of institutions for democracy, for the democratization of our entire social life, which would give the maximum guarantee that a crisis will never come about.

Finally, the third and very important layer in the deliberations concerned the party itself. In order to create a democratic, socialist society, it was also necessary to make changes in this direction inside the party itself, to restore the Leninist principles of inner-party life and inner-party democracy; to find again the proper relationship between the principles of centralism and those of inner-party democracy. It was necessary to restore the principles of ideological life inside the party; to restore the standing of ideology in party life in general. I think, in the broadest outline, this is where the significance of the ninth congress lies.

[Dykowska] One must also take note that it was said at the congress that the process of reforming the economy must begin in Poland.

[Orzechowski] Yes, but this was linked with a certain broader issue too, because the reform is only a means, that is to say, with the issue of management efficiency in the conditions of socialism, of the efficiency of the system in general; of the productivity of the production force, its maximum use for the basic goal of socialism: to meet the material and spiritual needs of society.

(?Of course), we are taling about independence here, about self-management, about self-financing, but I think that the most important keystone, so to speak, of the whole reform is the issue of work, the right to restore the proper standing to the principle of socialism -- that we assess a man according to the results of his work and pay him accordingly, raising the standing (?of work itself). Let us recall that principle, which, unfortunately, seemed to have been forgotten in the seventies: We cannot distribute anything other than what we ourselves create. Life on credit, living beyond one's means has to lead to the results that occurred.

[Dykowska] The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress formulated the thesis that democracy is not a gesture by the authorities, but an enormous, great social need. Comrade Professor recalled in his statement that an answer should be found to the question: How did the worker protest in August come about; what caused that protest? We remember that we dealt with such events before, in 1956, in 1970, and it is said that at the time there were possibilities for removing certain sicknesses in the party once and for all. However, later practice showed that there had been a return in activity to centralist tendencies, to anti-democratic tendencies; that the happy medium we have been talking about here was forgotten. What guarantees have we that this will not happen again?

[Orzechowski] Of course, one cannot have an absolute guarantee because social development has its laws and many things cannot be foreseen and swearing 'never again' does not get us anywhere. But I think we are a little wiser than the generation that was acting in 1956 or 1970, because the depth and range of this crisis was not comparable to what happened in 1970 or in 1955-56. I think that that very experience enriched us and the very awareness that a fourth such crisis, which would have to be deeper still and more serious than the one we have experienced, would be impossible for us to survive. The very awareness of that is also a factor which safeguards in some sense.

(?Let us) take into consideration one other thing: the determination of the party leadership, the state leadership, to implement what was announced at the ninth congress. Please take into account that it is already into its fifth year. This has never happened before, neither in 1956 nor in 1970 when the leadership itself very quickly departed from its declarations and obligations. This leadership is faithful to the line of the ninth congress and is trying to implement it. This is important.

And finally, a whole series of institutions has been created. One can list the new role of the Sejm; a differently located system of control in the state, from the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK], which is an independent body, to the worker-peasant inspectorate; the constitutional tribunal; the state tribunal; the new position of people's councils; the development of the trade unions; the practice of social consultations; the birth of the new Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON. All these are new institutions of democracy, new institutions of socialist democracy that did not exist before. I think the problem today is not to create any more new institutions or new laws, but for those that already exist to be used to the maximum.

This, in turn, is connected with the general climate in the country; it is connected with the political culture; it is connected with the will to want to take advantage of the powers created by the legislation and the existing institutions. I think this, too, is a guarantee against a recurrence of this type of phenomenon. The possibility of a recurrence has been considerably curtailed, but it still exists and it must constantly be kept in mind if we wish to prevent a recurrence. That is why we oppose and combat so firmly all kinds of signs of arrogance in authority and isolation among the authorities; signs of bureaucratism -- everything from which the 1980 crisis gradually was born.

[Dykowska] Thank you very much for the interview.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT 12 JULY ACADEMY CEREMONY

AU151251 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at ceremony on his election as full member and honorary president of the Academy of the SR of Romania in Bucharest 12 July]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: I want to begin by expressing thanks to you for electing me a member and the honorary president of the Academy of the SR of Romania.

I view this as a great honor and appreciation for my activity as a communist and a revolutionary, aimed at our homeland's development, at making flourish and improving the material and cultural well-being of all our people, at building socialism and communism, and at strengthening the national independence and soverignty of Romania. (long, prolonged applause)

It is a great pleasure and a particular honor for me to be elected a member and the honorary president of the highest forum of Romanian science which, from its very beginning, has constituted a symbol of our national unity and a decisive factor for Romania's general progress. (prolonged applause)

The victory of the revolution for social and national liberation and that of the socialist revolution has opened up a new era in our people's multimillenial history. In a relatively short historical period, the Romanian people have travelled -- by heroic work and struggle -- through several revolutionary stages of socioeconomic development: from the bourgeois-landowner system with profound feudal characteristics up to the comprehensively developed socialist society.

We highly honor past generations, all patriotic revolutionary figures and fighters, and all those who -- as early as Burebista and Decebal's time -- did all they could for the formation and existence of the Romanian nation and people. We honor Mircea cel Batran (Mircea the Old), Stefan cel Mare (Stefan the Great), Mihai Viteazu (Mihai the Courageous), Tudor Vladimirescu, Nicolae Balcescu, Alexandru Ion Cuza, and all those who in the revolutionary process of the formation and development of the Romanian nation struggled for the unity and independence of our country.

The unification and formation of the Romanian nation-state, the war of independence, and the achievement of the uniform national state in 1918 have been decisive events for the destiny of the Romanian people.

We honor the revolutionaries, the communists, and patriots who struggled against oppression and for social and national justice, against fascism and war, and for the victory of the revolution for social and national liberation.

We greatly honor the men of science and culture who have played a significant role in the formation of the Romanian language and in the multifaceted progress of our homeland.

We very highly honor the workers, peasants, intellectuals, all social categories, and the Romanian people who, throughout millenia, have been the genuine creators of their own existence, of their language and culture, and of our free nation. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, during the years of socialist construction our country has registered great achievements in developing the forces of production, science, and culture, and in improving the material and cultural well-being of all our people.

From a poorly developed country with backward agriculture and industry, Romania turned into an agro-industrial country with modern and developed industry and advanced socialist agriculture.

The 100-fold increase in industrial output in 1984 compared with 1944, the 7-fold increase in agriculture, and the 32-fold increase in the national income proves, through facts, the great achievements registered by our people under RCP leadership -- the leading political force of all our nation that is fulfilling with great determination and resoluteness its historic role: to lead our people toward the highest peaks of progress and civilization. (loud, prolonged applause).

Indeed, the Ninth RCP Congress marked a new stage in the development of our socialist society. The great achievements in forcefully developing the forces of production, industry, agriculture, and the other branches of our socioeconomic activity, as well as in the progress of science, education, and culture, and in improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people are very well known. Therefore, I do not now want to refer to all this.

However, I think it is necessary to stress that all the noteworthy achievements that have been registered in this timespan have been possible because the ninth congress decisions unleashed the creative energies of all our people and illuminated the road to new heights of progress and socialist civilization in our homeland.

In all our activity, we proceed from the revolutionary concept about the world and society -- dialectical and historical materialism -- from scientific socialism, and from correct understanding of the generally valid laws. We have acted to ensure their creative application to the specific realities and conditions in our country. All this is because our party has understood that dialectical and historic materialism and scientific socialism do not constitute dogmas but are sciences for action to constantly renew society and the world. They are sciences that continuously ensure new prospects for improving the forces of production and social relations and the constant advancement of the world and society toward new heights of progress and civilization. (loud, prolonged applause)

Our party's great merit is that it understood this even when on an international level great efforts were made to prevent socialism from capitalizing on its strength and capability. By eliminating dogmas and any kind of cliches, and by reviewing socialism as a political force of action, our party unleashed -- as I have mentioned before -- our people's energies, and thus contributed to the assertion of the prestige and force of socialism throughout the world. (loud, prolonged applause)

In all our activity we have paid great attention to the just distribution of the national income for consumption and development purposes. Life has demonstrated that we acted correctly when we allocated at least 30 percent of the national income for development purposes. One can say that acting this way we have correctly applied the law on enlarged reproduction to ensure the constant and better development of the forces of production and of our society in general.

Had we not acted in this way, our country would have continued to be a poorly developed country and this would have endangered the overall socioeconomic development and standard of living of our people, and the very independence and sovereignty of our homeland.

Proceeding from the general law on accrual and enlarged reproduction and from our own experience, the 13th party congress established that we must continue to ensure some 30 percent of the national income for development purposes by allocating at the same time some 70 percent for consumption needs, a fact that will continue to ensure our homeland's general development and the necessary conditions for constantly improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people -- the supreme goal of the policy promoted by our communist party and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. (loud, prolonged applause)

The party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, the ideological program -- which is part and parcel of the party program -- and the 13th party congress decisions have established the guidelines for developing our homeland at a higher level in the new stage of socialist construction, in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and beyond up to the year 2000.

In keeping with the party program and the congress decisions, we must focus our entire activity on intensively developing industry, agriculture, and the other branches of the national economy and on achieving a new quality of work and life, a higher quality in all areas.

We must pay particular attention to more vigorously developing the raw material and energy base, to increasing labor productivity, improving the quality and technical level of the production process, and to achieving increasingly higher efficiency and profitability in our overall socioeconomic activity.

In achieving all those decisions and orientations, a primary role is played by science as a basic factor for socioeconomic progress.

Our party proceeds from the fact that socialism can be built successfully only on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge in general.

It is necessary for us to constantly perfect the scientific and technological research activity, to unite all efforts, and to strengthen links with education and the production process, and we must see to it that Romanian science resolves the great problems facing it in a shorter time, so as to implement the new scientific-technological revolution in our country.

Mankind has reached a stage at which the achievements of science in all areas play an important role in developing the forces of production, in broadening the horizon of knowledge about the universe. The new scientific-technological revolution that is taking place at a world level requires that our people -- as an objective need, and within this framework I have to stress that it is an objective need for Romanian science and all research institutes in all areas -- engage with all their might and determination in this new scientific-technological revolution. The future of our people and that of other peoples is closely linked and determined by the way we will be able to act to elevate overall scientific research to a higher level. If we lag in this new scientific-technological revolution, then this will have repercussions on the overall life of our people for a long time to come. All scientists, our party and state leadership must give priority -- as in fact the 13th party congress decisions stipulate -- to the vigorous development of science, so that our people will hold a dignified place among the ranks of the advanced nations in the world. (loud, prolonged applause)

There are a great number of scientific subjects and new ones are emerging all the time. However, we must constantly concern ourselves with maintaining the basic sciences, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology, at a very high level and with developing them constantly.

The extent to which we are able to ensure that our homeland's youth will acquire and develop those subjects dictates the extent to which we will be able to properly master all other technological subjects and will be able to hold an important place in the development of Romanian and world science. (loud, prolonged applause)

At the same time, we must also pay due attention to social scienees and I would like to mention especially history, materialist, dialectical, and historical philosophy, and Romanian literature and language. This all the more so, as the beginnings of this high forum are linked to protecting and developing the Romanian language. A nation, a people cannot exist without history, culture, and their own language! This constitutes the guarantee and strength of each people. And, as I have mentioned, it was our people who created the Romanian language and culture throughout millenia. Men of science and culture have the mission to preserve and perfect them constantly and to ensure that they always hold a dignified place among the ranks of world languages and cultures. (loud, prolonged applause)

In conformity with new realities, we must also develop economic and political sciences, and the science of society's management. We must always take a critical attitude toward everything that is old and outdated and eliminate, without fear, everything that is no longer in keeping with new realities. We must boldly promote what is new by acting as real revolutionaries under any circumstances.

We have a wonderful history and we can take pride in what our people and forebears have achieved! We are duty-bound to be aware of and properly clarify all important moments in the history of the formation and development of our people and nation, all the more so since even today there are still some people abroad who try to question and decimate our people's history and struggle. Facts and realities permit us to reject any kind of attempt to diminish the role of the Romanian people, of our nation, in mankind's development and in the development of world culture. We are proud to state this because many scientists and people from other areas of Romanian culture have registered achievements that will forever benefit not only our people but all of mankind. (loud, prolonged applause)

We have to see to it that our homeland's young people become acquainted with our history and not only this, but also that they struggle to add new facts and accomplishments to our people's glorious history through new results in all areas of activity! The role of the Academy of the SR of Romania and of Romanian science in all areas is to continue to be among the front ranks of the struggle for advanced science and culture based on the most modern achievements of human knowledge and of science in general, and based on dialectical and historical materialism: the revolutionary concept about the world and life that constantly ensures renewing prospects for the progress of our nation and mankind in general. (loud, prolonged applause)

This is why it is necessary to do all we can so that Romanian science will hold a leading place in certain areas and a pioneering place in unraveling new secrets of nature and the universe, and in developing human knowledge in general.

Let us constantly proceed from the fact that there are no things that cannot be known, only things that are not yet known, and that it is in man's power to discover, through his boldness, new secrets and new laws of nature and to act to place them in the service of man, of mankind's well-being, and of cooperation and peace. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, being guided by the principles of sceintific socialism in our overall activity we have formulated the thesis of socialist construction with the people and for the people.

In conformity with this we have acted to improve production and social relations, to vigorously develop workers' revolutionary democracy, and to achieve a broad democratic framework for the participation of all people and all of our people in the management of the activity in all units, all sectors, and at a national level. Thus, we have ensured the organized and active participation of the people's masses and of our whole people in consciously building their own free future, their socialist and communist future.

We must continue to pay special attention to improving management and planning by more vigorously developing self-management and self-administration in all socioeconomic units and localities in our homeland. It is also necessary to more firmly apply the new economic mechanism and the socialist principles of remuneration according to which incomes are determined by work performed.

It is necessary for us to constantly strengthen socialist state and cooperative property, the lasting basis of socialism and communism. Only on this basis will we be able to ensure the constant development of the forces of production and continuously increase the material-technical basis of socialism and the material and cultural standard of living of our people.

At the same time it is necessary that, in the spirit of the party's ideological program, we intensify the ideological, political, and educational activity of fashioning the socialist awareness of the new man -- the conscious builder of socialism and communism. We must firmly apply the principles of revolutionary humanism and the humane spirit characteristic of our people in our overall activity of building the new system in which man is a basic factor! Everything we achieve must serve the development of the human personality, increase the level of general knowledge, and must serve the well-being and happiness of man and all our nation!

Within this framework, literature, art, and all sectors that are playing a role in the development of a new revolutionary culture must engage with even greater determination in producing new works of great value both with regard to subject -- especially with regard to subject -- and form in order to contribute to elevating Romanian culture to the highest possible level.

We have all necessary conditions available both in scientific research and in cultural activity to appropriately implement the provisions of the party program and the decisions of the 13th party congress, so that our country, within the general development process, will achieve great results in science, culture, and improving the level of civilization of the Romanian people. (loud, prolonged applause)

We have a long-term program. Everything we have achieved so far demonstrates the realistic nature of our policy of socialist construction and the fact that we have everything necessary to implement the historic decisions of the 13th party congress that will take our homeland toward new heights of progress and civilization and create conditions for the transition to the implementation and more vigorous assertion of the communist principles of work and life in all areas.

Esteemed comrades, Romania's development of international relations with other countries, our country's active participation in the international division of labor and in the exchange of material and cultural assets, and the policy of friendship and peace with all world nations are fundamental characteristics of our country's policy. We have proceeded and continue to proceed from the fact that solely in conditions of peace will we be able to focus our efforts on the country's socioeconomic development -- and this actually holds true for all countries in the world.

We can state that Romania's foreign policy of peace and the assertion -- in relations with all countries -- of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and refraining from the use and threat of force is greatly appreciated and has enabled our country to develop cooperation with all world nations, to enjoy esteem, and to have friends in all parts of the world.

We have reached a stage that is decisive for the very future of civilization and for life itself on our planet. The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the stockpiling and deployment of ever newer nuclear weapons -- including the intermediate-range missiles -- in Europe have created a particularly grave situation. This is why the fundamental problem now is to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, to impose the achievement of nuclear disarmament, and to promote a policy of peace, thus ensuring the peoples' vital right to existence, freedom, life, and peace. (loud, prolonged applause)

Romania firmly advocates -- and will continue to act with great determination in this respect -- a halt to the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe and to the USSR's nuclear countermeasures, the cessation of nuclear testing, and a transition to the withdrawal and destruction of all nuclear weapons.

We firmly advocate the achievement of tangible steps for general disarmament and the reduction of military expenditures and weapons, and we advocate the development of relations of trust and cooperation among all world states, irrespective of social system.

We believe that it is necessary to do all we can so that the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States and the meeting between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President this fall will yield genuine and tangible results in resolving the problems connected with nuclear and space weapons and in reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons, both on earth and in outer space.

At the same time we believe that the European countries and all states in the world must take very determined action to contribute to the achievement of appropriate accords and to the transition to nuclear disarmament and halting the militarization of outer space.

Great responsibility devolves on men of sciences whose discoveries are used, unfortunately, more and more for military purposes. It is more than ever necessary for men of science -- and actually for all peoples -- to voice a firm "no" to armaments and to firmly advocate peace. We must act in such a way that the tremendous achievements of science may be used solely for peaceful purposes and to ensure the socioeconomic development of each nation and the well-being of each people!

Romania will act with great determination to achieve a new international economic order and to contribute to the solution -- on a new basis -- of the complex problems of underdevelopment in the belief that only thus will current economic difficulties be overcome; only thus can each people's development be ensured and a better and more just world be achieved, a world in which each nation can develop freely as it desires, without any outside interference. (loud applause)

We are fully convinced that it lies in the power of peoples -- among the ranks of which men of science hold an important place -- to determine a change in the dangerous trend of events, to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and to ensure peace throughout the world!

As far as we are concerned, our people and Romanian scientists are firmly determined to do all they can to contribute to the triumph of reason, to disarmament, peace, equal cooperation among all nations, and to achieving a better world, a world of social and national justice! (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion I want to express thanks once again for electing me a member and honorary president of the Academy of the SR of Romania. I want to assure you, the party, and all the people that I view this as further proof of the trust in me and proof of my duty to do all I can to resolutely implement the 13th party congress decisions and the party program, and to strengthen the party's leading role and the unity of all our people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. Only in complete unity will we have a guarantee for the homeland's firm advance on the road to socialism and communism, for the strengthening of its material and cultural potential, and for Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud applause)

I want to extend to you, the members of the academy, and to all men of science wishes for ever newer successes in the increasingly vigorous development of science and culture -- a decisive factor for the constant flourishing of our socialist homeland and for strengthening its sovereignty and independence! (loud applause)

I wish you ever newer successes and much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause; all those present in the academy assembly hall stand up and give longstanding ovations -- in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm -- to the RCP -- the leading political force of the entire nation -- to the party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

NICU CEAUSESCU VISITS MALTA 11-14 July

AU151821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] La Valletta, (AGERPRES) 15/7/85 -- Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Communist Youth League] minister for youth affairs of Romania, paid a visit to Malta over July 11-14, 1985. Talks were conducted on the occasion with A. Trigona, minister of foreign affairs, culture and youth; F. Micallef, minister of labour and social services; J. Grima, minister of tourism, with representatives of the leadership of the League of Young Socialists of Malta.

During the meetings, emphasis was placed on the relations of collaboration on a youth line which developed continuously in the spirit of good relations of cooperation between the two countries and peoples, based on summit understandings. Views were exchanged on the International Youth Year, with emphasis on the mutual wish to turn it into a reference moment in the settlement of the complex issues of the young generation, in increasing the young people's contribution to the process of national development, to the whole international life.

The domains and modalities of future collaboration between the young people in Romania and Malta were covenanted during the visit.

PLANINC, IKONIC ATTEND KOSOVO COUNCIL SESSION

LD151555 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Pristina, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and Bransilav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, are in Pristina today. At an extended session of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, President Nedjo Borkovic acquainted the FEC president with the most recent developments in the province. The aims of the development of Kosovo up to 1990, Nedeljko Borkovic pointed out, are to boost economic activity, decrease unemployment, increase the participation in the international division of labor and the growth of the standard of living, and strengthen the qualitative factors of the economic activity.

Speeches Summarized

LD160154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Pristina, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- The main goals of the development of Kosovo in the next 5-year period will be to boost economic activity while changing the economic structure, reducing unemployment, and increasing participation in the international labor to make the standard of living grow and to strengthen the qualitative factors of economic activity.

This was pointed out at an extended session of the Kosovo Executive Council today by Nedeljko Borkovic, president of the Kosovo Executive Council. Milka Planinc, FEC president, and Branislav Ikonic, Executive Council president of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, took part in the session. Even though the medium-term plan for the development of the province is not yet under way, Borkovic stressed the role of industry in implementing the set goals, while giving priority to highly sophisticated manufacturing capacities. In view of the criticism that the province was cutting iteself off from the outside, Borkovic pointed out that the wealth of the Kosovo basin was Yugoslav wealth and that Kosovo would accept all investments that meet usual investment criteria.

The president of the executive council briefed the guests in detail on current economic developments in the province that were favorable in the first half of this year (growth of industrial production and export) but are accompanied by heavy overindebtedness of the economy, low level of accumulation, and the renewed growth of losses, which had slowed down last year. He said that large investments in feronikal and power station B in Obilic, which took a long time to build and the repayments for which fell due before production started, are a great burden.

Borkovic passed on the view of Kosovo that the coordination of attitudes on the law concerning differences in exchange rates and economic relations with foreign countries should be accelerated because dragging these things out has very unfavorable consequences for the economy. Borkovic said that Kosovo accepted in principle new draft legislation on the development of the underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, but insisted that concrete solutions should be based on the analyses of the results achieved up to now and that they should lead to the most effective implementation of the policy of the speedier development of the underdeveloped republics and the speediest development of Kosovo. He mentioned that the envisaged quantitative solutions concerning the federal fund for the speedier development of underdeveloped regions were not favorable to Kosovo because of large investments now under way and because that was Kosovo's only source of domestic accumulation.

Borkovic judged that the political and security situation in the province was improving. Kolj Siroka, president of the provincial LC committee, added that the greatest problem was the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. However, the results achieved with respect to their return should be appreciated, since this was an open process still at its beginning. For its stabilization and even greater mass return, it would be necessary to create material conditions in which both the SR of Serbia and the SFRY should take part, said Siroka.

It is also the participation of the economies of Serbia proper and Vojvodina that are important for the further development of Kosovo. As Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbia SR Assembly, pointed out, this will be implemented on the basis of the agreement between three executive councils and chambers of economy, the agreement being on pooling labor and resources.

Taking part in the discussion, Milka Planinc, FEC president, suggested that a complete picture of all work organizations in Kosovo should be made as soon as possible so that the ones incapable of earning enough to cover personal incomes, reproduction and accumulation could be "written off."

This does not mean, she said, the "writing off" of workers and machines as well, but a change in the production program. This suggestion of the FEC president is based on the need to put in order the behavior of the dinar in the country, on the need to clear everything that is "gray" and remove mutual nonpayments that have become very widespread and are reflected in the 80 percent rate of inflation. This task Milka Planinc judged to be more difficult than securing the country's liquidity with foreign countries. We have to understand, she pointed out, that time is running out and that the postponement of foreign debt repayments only means buying the time needed for changes that should strengthen everything good in our economy, so that the economy can become healthy.

Instead of stories on the need to restructure the economy, it is necessary to go into every work organization and judge whether it can survive by pooling resources and restoring healthy finances or by changing its program. But the change of structure will not lead anywhere, Milka Planinc said, if the large investment projects already under way in Kosovo, which are doing so badly, are given priority in the next period. Nobody can provide you with enough funds to enable you both to complete these investment projects and carry out the changeover you are discussing to smaller, more flexible capacities, capable of quickly adjusting to the market and employing a large number of people.

It is necessary, therefore, to run away from the average standards because a modern factory in Kosovo should yield the same results as a modern factory anywhere, otherwise the economy of Kosovo itself will suffer the greatest loss. Milka Planinc pointed out that it was particularly in the case of large investment projects in Kosovo that the solution should be sought through pooling labor and resources and not through the fund of the federation.

The FEC will, Milka Planinc pointed out, persevere in its efforts to transform this fund through the intensified pooling of not only financial resources, but of technology, cadres, and science because that is an indisputable need for the entire country.

Milka Planinc believes that along with an analysis of the capability of each enterprise, it is necessary to make "a plan on how to reach a plan." It is also a question of greater participation of workers in adopting a medium-term plan, so that the workers do not feel it is something that has been "cooked" somewhere else.

This is of particular importance for Kosovo because, Milka Planinc judged, it can contribute to the improvement of the political situation in Kosovo. The creation of a climate of trust would contribute to, as she said, a gradual cessation of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province.

In conclusion Milka Planinc, FEC president, stressed that is was necessary to turn to the problems of development with greater mutual trust, cessation of "sniping" between Kosovo, Serbia, and Vojvodina, and with a full sense of responsibility of all leaderships for a Yugoslavia in which no nation or nationality does not believe that it could survive outside its borders.

STATISTICS INSTITUTE RELEASES ECONOMIC FIGURES

LD151549 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1432 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav exports were 30 percent higher in June this year than in the same month last year and stood at 994.56 million dollars. In the same month, imports stood at a little over one billion 16 million dollars.

Representatives of the Federal Statistics Institute told a press conference in the Belgrade-based international press center today that the coverage of imports by exports increased from 87 percent in June 1984 to 98 percent in June this year.

Yugoslav exports, which grew 4 percent in the six-month period, are valued at 4 billion 802 million dollars, and imports at 5 billion 719 million dollars.

Yugoslav enterprises signed about two-thirds of the export contracts with hard-currency markets. While Yugoslav exports to industrialized and socialist countries have increased, to the developing countries they fell as much as 14 percent.

Industrial production in Yugoslavia recorded a 2.9-percent increase over the same period last year. Production in June was 4.8 percent higher than the 1984 monthly average.

The presented figures confirm reports that [as received] are more tourists in Yugoslavia this year. 12.6 million tourist days were recorded in June -- 5.4 million Yugoslav guests and 7.2 foreigners -- which is an 18 percent increase over the same month last year.

According to forecasts of tourist industry workers, 25.5 million tourist days are to be expected in July or 3 percent more than in the same month last year, and 26.8 million in August, or 4 percent more than a year ago. If the forecasts prove correct, 83.3 million tourist days will be recorded in the eight months this year, which is a 6 percent increase over the period last year.

Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1300 GMT on 15 July carries a report similar to the referent item that adds the following information: "Among other things, it was said at the press conference that the inflation rate increased 40 percent in the first half of this year as against all of 1984."

[Further on, the report also adds the following: "In the first half of this year, prices of industrial products increased by about 80 percent, retail prices by about 74 percent, and living expenses by about 68 percent as against the same period last year."]

CRP COMMITTEE CRITICIZES FEC PRACTICES

LD151448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- At their session today the delegates of the Committee for Social Plan and Development Policy of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces [CRP] refused to accept the suggestion that they should discuss today an analysis of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] on the implementation of economic policy this year. The delegates stressed the untenable practice of the FEC submitting important materials with great delay or before the very beginning of some CRP sessions. Vasil Tudzarov, a delegate from Macedonia, said that this analysis had arrived in the assembly of his republic only today and that without consultations he was not in a position to take any stance whatsoever, not even his private one.

Berislav Sefer, a delegate from Croatia, drew attention to the fact that the FEC's proposal concerning this analysis contains a list of 76 measures, 65 of which are the responsibility of the FEC alone. Very little is known about them even after the titles have been read.

It was agreed therefore that only the introductory report by Milos Sindjic, director of the Federal Institute of Social Planning, be heard today and that the debate on all the materials be held on 17 July.

KOSOVO SUPPORTS STUDY OF SECOND LANGUAGE

LD152144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Pristina, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- Assessing that Kosovo has achieved noteworthy results in the equal use of languages and alphabets, the provincial LC committee presidium today concluded that the problems and resistances in this sphere should be removed through ideopolitical action to increase awareness of the need for becoming mutually acquainted and building mutual trust and in which language has an irreplaceable role. Knowledge of nonmother tongues in Kosovo, including Turkish and Romany, as well as Serbo-Croat and Albanian, is a precondition for communal life, and it is the aim of the LC that everyone should speak their own language and be understood. The presidium stressed that the undeniable results should not be underestimated; nor should they be allowed to be underestimated by nationalists of all hues who preach that the nations and nationalities in Kosovo have no communal life.

Analyzing the difficulties that stand in the way of the complete realization of equality of rights for languages and alphabets, Ismail Bajra stressed in his opening remarks that the constitutional and legal solutions are good but that they are not always correctly developed. In some work collectives, the constitutional and legal norms are merely given lip service and not put into practice. There are still organizations where the knowledge of the two languages is sought for workplaces, and there are some where only Albanian or Serbian is sought. He said communists should fight within their own nation to spread the conviction that the knowledge of nonmother tongues is a natural need in communal life and work and also in the fight against nationalist resistances and petit-bourgeois views. Bajra pointed out that 99 percent of the pupils in primary and secondary schools in the province learn a nonmother tongue even though this subject is voluntary. He thinks this should continue.

BORBA CRITICIZES DELO TOURIST 'PROCLAMATION'

AU121441 [Editorial Report] Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 15 June on page 7 carries, printed over the entire page, a 200-word appeal to all Slovenes in connection with the opening of the summer tourist season. The same appeal is again published by DELO on 22 June on page 5, but in smaller format this time. Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 8 July on page 2 carries a 750-word commentary by Rajko Vujatovic entitled "Tourist Wrapper" that sharply criticizes the appeal published in DELO.

The appeal carried by DELO on 15 and 22 June reads as follows:

"Slovenes!

"Tourists are at the threshold of our country. They will occupy our roads. They will occupy our cities and villages. They will climb our mountains. They will inhabit our coast and enjoy our sea.

"Slovenes, men and women!

"These tourists are our guests! They will not demand much from us but they will expect a great deal.

"Let us take care to ensure that they will gladly come to our country and that they will feel at home. Let us take care to ensure that they will continue to return to our country because they like the country and its people.

"We are capable of that!

"We are capable of keeping the country beautiful. We are capable of eliminating the ecological consequences of old sins and preventing new sins. We are capable of overcoming the mentality that has been destroying and continues to destroy the most beautiful examples of our tradition. We are capable finally even in these times of preserving dignity without forfeiting the kindness everyone desires when he comes to a foreign country.

"Our future is in tourism! Let us preserve and continue to develop our country in a way that will ensure that others will also come to our country. Openness is a condition for the survival and development of small peoples. Let us be open, let us be self-confident, and let us preserve what has been the foundation of our identity for centuries.

"Signed: Slovenia, my land."

Taking issue with the above DELO appeal, Rajko Vujatovic in his commentary "Tourist Wrapper," carried by BORBA on 8 July, notes, "In conformity with the 'good' custom," the DELO appeal has also been published by the rest of the Yugoslav press. "It is impossible that there could be anyone who has not read it," he says, "because what is involved is a ticklish text that offers, under the wrapper of tourist propaganda, everything but the tourist comforts of our country. Incredible but true: Instead of offering the charms of the blue Adriatic and other tourist attractions of our country, the proclamation, in the final analysis, offers nothing more nor less than the establishing of a 'pure Slovenia."

"What possible connection can there be between tourism and the unacceptable theses about national purity? You can quickly convince yourselves that the combination has been well thought-out and skillfully composed," Vujatovic says.

He continues by pointing out that the fact that the "proclamation" is addressed only to Slovenes "is more than strange" and "irritating to the broader Yugoslav public and to every honest citizen of this country. It is as though only Slovenes live in Slovenia, as though only they are responsible for tourism in that republic, and as though Slovenia were not a part of SFRY. Where are the other peoples and nationalities who live in that area and beyond it? Does all this not concern them at all? This is in fact a discrimination because of which not only the peoples and nationalities living in Slovenia must feel insulted and humiliated."

Vujatovic expresses his agreement with Egon Konradi, president of the Executive Committee of the General Association of Tourist Economy of Yugloslavia, who has taken issue with the composers of the DELO appeal for ignoring the fact that others than those living in Slovenia, such as the drivers of the Nis-Ekspress Enterprise, the pilots of Yugoslav Air Transport, and conductors of Belgrade trains, are also responsible for tourism in Slovenia.

Calling attention to the fact that the DELO proclamation is not signed by its author but simply by "'Slovenia, my land,'" Vujatovic says: "Just wonderful! Instead of seeking what brings us closer together and what strengthens our Yugloslav togetherness, the proclamation does not even mention Yugoslavia, as though Slovenia were not a part of the tourist area of the country which is called the SFRY." In this connection Vujatovic expresses agreement with Bogdan Herman who, in his open letter to DELO, expressed his "fear of Slovenia as the "'land of capable Slovenes, men and women'" and added that the DELO proclamation seems to him reminiscent of the wartime proclamation published in SLOVENEC on 12 April 1941 and signed by the "'governor and the National Council of Slovenia.'"

Referring to DELO's appeal to "overcome the 'mentality that has been destroying and still continues to destroy the most beautiful examples of our tradition'" as yet another "'carelessness'" in that proclamation, Vujatovic asks who are those who are destroying Slovenia's tradition. "It appears that they are not the Slovenes themselves because theirs is the task to overcome the mentality that has been doing and is still doing it. It is obvious -- and this is clear even to the lay public -- that this is a reference to the 'newcomers' who live in that territory," Vujatovic points out.

In conclusion Vujatovic particularly takes issue with the DELO proclamation's statements that the "'condition is open for the survival and development of small peoples,'" as he cites it. "According to the authors of this stew of a proclamation," he says, tourism for which only the Slovenes are responsible has suddenly become a condition for the survival and development of small peoples and "without it they, the small peoples, have no chance for development and survival in this self-managing socialist community of ours that is called the SFRY. The message is sufficiently transparent and clear and it can come only from the arsenal of the forces that advocate an ethnically pure Slovenia. It is well known what these forces are and what their ultimate intentions are."